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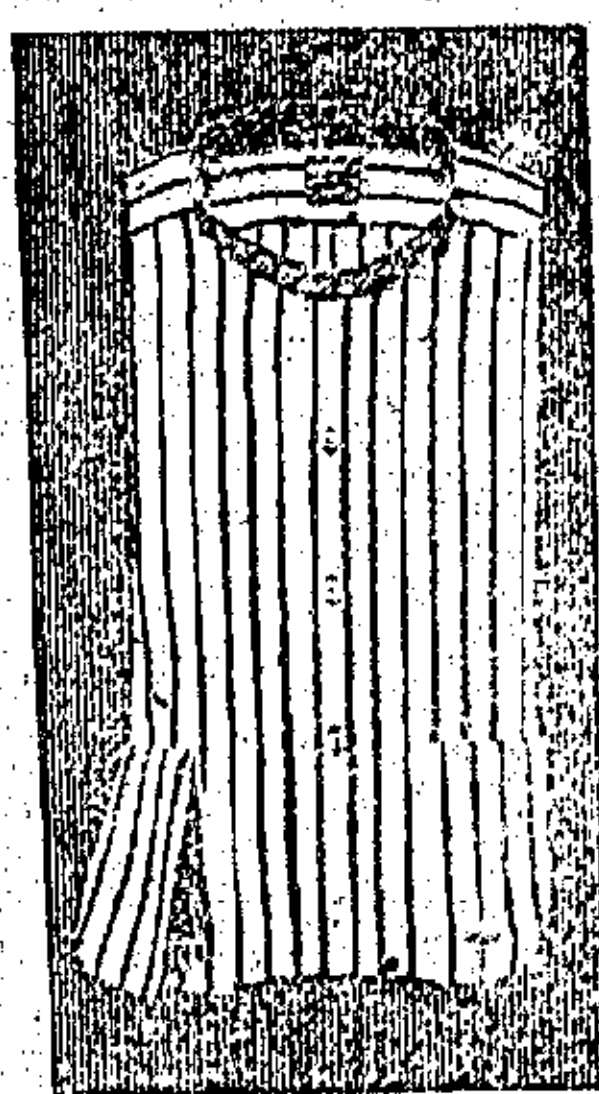
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The popularity of

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Coloured shirts is continually increasing, for there is a charm and comfort about them that is irresistibly attractive.

Made with stiff or soft double cuffs, and scientifically cut neck bands that ensure perfect fit.

MACKINTOSH

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Men's Wear Specialists.

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CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883

REINA MARIA CIGARS.

We beg to draw the special attention of smokers to this Cigar.

A very good and inexpensive smoke.

In boxes of 50 \$4.00 duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

NOTICE

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO., Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong 1st February, 1918. [1572]

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., Wanchai.

Apply in writing, accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to—

THE MANAGER, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings. [11688]

FOR SALE

USED POSTAGE STAMPS (all different):
1000 Stamps \$ 8.00 12000 Stamps \$ 50.00
1500 " 18.00 13000 " 100.00
1800 " 22.00 14000 " 175.00
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No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG

1516

HAVE YOU SEEN

OUR

DOUBLE PROTECTION

POLICIES?

THE LATEST IN LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Does the largest Life Business in the British Empire.

Funds: \$19 Millions

New Business, 1917: Over \$11 Millions

For Particulars concerning above and other policies—

Apply to F. M. WELLER, Manager.

Powell Building, 12, Des Vœux Rd., Hongkong. [1680]

ORCHIDS, PLANTS, & SEEDS.

Nurserymen, desiring to ship the above mentioned to this country, are cordially invited to apply with particulars to—

SHOZABURO WADA,

89, Tennōji-mura, Higashinari-ku, OSAKA-FU, JAPAN.

[1623]

COMPANY MEETING.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTERESTING REVIEW OF TRADE IN CHINA.

The ordinary yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held in the City Hall at noon, on Saturday, Mr. S. H. Dodwell presided, and there were present:—The Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Holyoak, Messrs. W. L. Patterson, C. S. Gubbay, G. T. Edkins, F. C. Butcher, E. V. D. Parr and A. H. Compton (Directors), Mr. N. J. Stubb (Chief Manager), Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Messrs. T. F. Hough, C. W. Beswick, A. O. Lang, F. Matland, H. Percy Smith, A. Sheldon, H. Cooper, D. Macdonald, H. R. E. Hancock, Chan Kai Ming, H. W. Looker, T. E. Pearce, K. N. Leefe, A. H. Harris, Ho Kwong, F. H. Thomas, D. V. Stevenson, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, G. C. Moxon, C. Morton Smith, A. H. Barlow, J. Dannenberg, Ho Kom Tong, J. D. Danby, W. Dunbar, A. S. D. Cousland, D. K. Moss, J. H. Saunders, Chun Tong, J. M. de C. Basto, P. K. Kwok, K. D. Gazdar, Chan Su K4, C. B. Swain, A. P. Sany, I. E. Grene, E. M. Raymond, J. M. Alvin, Chow Tung Shang, Ho Wing, F. Smyth, Lo Chung Sui, Ho Leung, M. A. Lo, Fung Lok Yuen, Lee Coon, G. M. Young, H. H. Brown, S. Michael, C. A. da Rosa, H. M. H. Nemazee, G. K. Haktun, W. H. Smith, W. S. Nicholls, A. S. Gubbay, R. A. Dastur, W. Robert, W. M. Humphreys, A. E. Griffin, and J. H. N. Mody.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days, I shall, as usual, take them as read. The net profit for the year, including \$3,166,578.85 brought forward from the previous account, amounts to \$9,839,190.33, a result which is extremely satisfactory (Applause). After deducting the interim dividend of \$258,000 paid in August last at exchange of 2/8, and \$30,000 remuneration to directors, there remains a balance of \$7,743,238.18 available for distribution, which your directors recommend be appropriated as follows:—A final dividend of \$2 3/4, plus a bonus of \$1, per share (applause)—subject to deduction of income-tax, making a total distribution for the year to shareholders of \$338,000, or \$2 3/4, per share. The final dividend and bonus are payable at exchange of 3/4. Transfer to silver reserve fund \$1,000,000.00. Write off Bank premises a/c 1,000,000.00. And carry forward to the present year 3,223,238.18.

I trust, gentlemen, this will meet with your approval. You are very pleased at again being able to recommend an increase in the bonus, on this occasion an increase of 10/-, making the bonus \$1, but shareholders should remember that bonuses are fluctuating quantities, liable to be reduced as well as increased, according to circumstances. Although the amount paid away in dividends for 1917 is \$600,000 in excess of the previous year, the dollar equivalent, owing to the higher exchange, is less.

In adding \$1,000,000 to the silver reserve you will bring that fund up to \$19,500,000, and I trust we may be able to continue increasing it as time goes on. Ample and liberal provision has been made for contingencies, which, I am sure, you will agree is a wise precaution in these days. The \$1,000,000 which is proposed to write off Bank premises, the amount represents about 90 per cent. of the year's expenditure on premises, and, as there are still heavy outlays ahead, the appropriation is sound and will, without doubt, commend itself to you.

The figures before you are in themselves sufficient evidence that your interests have been well and loyally looked after, and I am sure you will all approve of our action in again voting the staff (including Hamburg office) a bonus of 20 per cent. on salaries for the past year. (Applause.)

SHORTAGE IN STAFF.

Like all other British banks and firms, we are suffering from a shortage in our staff, and as there has been no diminution in the work (in fact, it is in some cases heavier than previous), a great strain is thrown upon our men, while it is next to impossible to arrange for short leave, even in the cases of those long overdue for it. The position is a difficult one, and it does not look as if there is likely to be any improvement for some time to come, but all Britons realise that sacrifices have to be made in such times as the present, and I am sure they make them willingly. (Applause.)

It is with deep regret that I have to record the deaths of several of our men, killed in action, during the past year. Since the commencement of the War twenty-eight men who joined the colours from this Bank have been killed fighting with His Majesty's forces in the various battle fronts, and our heartfelt sympathy is extended to their families.

THE BALANCE SHEET.

As regards the figures in the balance sheet, I do not think there are many useful comments that I can make; exchange plays such an important part in the totals that comparisons between the figures of the different years are of no great value or interest. Gold current accounts and fixed deposits together stand at \$9,840,000, against \$10,130,000 a year ago, while the silver current accounts are \$3 million higher at \$1871 millions, and silver fixed deposits \$4 millions lower at \$51 millions. I would point out that under the heading of silver current accounts and silver fixed deposits are included the figures of countries which were formerly on a silver basis but have for many years been established on a fixed exchange basis, consequently the title "silver" is hardly correct, and it is our intention to continue the practice—a relic of the past—of showing gold and silver balances separately. In future only one amount will be given, viz. a dollar total against fixed deposits and current accounts, thus conforming with one system in dealing with the statement of accounts.

Notes in circulation are \$44 millions smaller than the corresponding total of the previous year, while bills payable are about \$34 millions higher, the in-

crease in the latter being largely due to slow mails and a consequently larger amount in demand drafts afloat. On the other side of the account, cash (including \$154 millions lodged with the Hongkong Government account note issue) stands in round figures at \$24 millions against \$37 millions the previous year. Bullion in hand and in transit shows practically no change. Our securities are slightly higher owing to increased investments, and I may mention they are all written down to what appears to be a safe level. The sterling reserve fund of \$1,500,000 is now entirely invested in the British Government 5 per cent. War Loan and stands at the issue price of 93. Bills discounted, loans and credits are some \$14 millions lower, and bills receivable about \$25 millions higher, than in the former balance sheet.

In London money has been plentiful throughout the year. The Bank of England rate was reduced from 6 per cent. to 5 1/2 per cent. on the 18th January 1917, and on the 5th April to 5 per cent. Since that date the rate has remained unchanged at 5 per cent. The market rate of discount for three months' bills averaged for the first half of the year 24.10s. 7d. per cent., and for call money 24.11s. per cent. The difference between the two does not allow of much margin of profit, and, since the rate of discount is determined by the competition of Treasury bills, which were on offer at 4 1/2 per cent., this is a condition which is likely to be maintained. It is not a disability of which we desire to complain. Since the turn of the year the rate for Treasury bills has been reduced to 3 1/2 per cent., and the rate of discount for bills of all usances has declined to 3 1/2 per cent. It is recognised that in time of war it is requisite to pool the national resources, and, as far as possible, render them available for the purpose of the State. It is a necessity of the case that our national finance should be centralized in the hands of the Government, and as bankers we are prepared to co-operate, so far as we can, to make their control effective. It will be admitted that this financial policy is susceptible of a wider application by extension to our Allies. The closer relations which have recently been established between the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States have already been productive of the greatest benefit to both countries in uniting the money markets of London and New York and centralizing their resources in such a way that the deposit of a cash reserve in either country may be made the basis of a credit issue in the other. It may well be that these expedients, originated by the emergency of war finance, may eventually crystallise into more permanent arrangements for the finance of international trade in time of peace. (Applause.)

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

It was not to be expected that silver should escape the effect of the general rise in prices arising from the inflation of the currency. The enormous increase in the fiduciary note issues of all the belligerent nations and to the urgent and insistent demand for the raw materials of silver-using countries, especially India. During the year the silver quotation has ranged from 35 11-16d. in March to 55d. in September—a variation of 19s. 16d. per ounce. From 35d. per ounce in January, the price rose to 45d. in September, and then fell to 35d. in October. At that price the silver content of the rupee in India, of the dollar in the Straits Settlements, and of the yen in Japan was in excess of the parity of the gold exchange standard of these several countries. It would have paid to melt the coins and sell them as bullion. It became necessary for these countries to take legislative action to protect their respective currencies, and, accordingly, the export of silver, except under licence, has been prohibited in India, Japan, the Straits and Siam, as well as in Great Britain and the United States. The immediate danger has been averted.

The fall in the price of silver was even more rapid and sensational than the rise. From the 25th September, when the highest point was reached, the price fell 6d. in four days. Wide fluctuations followed in the succeeding month, a rise of 2d. on the Oct. 20th marking the largest rise recorded in any one day since 1893. The general trend, however, has been towards a lower level of price. The year closed with the quotation at 34 1/2d.

TRADE IN CHINA.

Notwithstanding the many disabilities, such as exchange fluctuations, political disturbances, floods, shortage and uncertainty of tonnage, etc., under which it has been carried on during the past year, the whole for both foreign and native merchants. The world's production of raw materials being now barely sufficient for the world's needs, it is not surprising that the demand for the produce of Central and Northern China—cotton, wool, silk, hides, etc.—should be maintained despite the higher rates of exchange, freight, and insurance. In former years a high level of exchange tended to curtail exports from China, but this was not so in 1917, and European and American buyers have been able to pay the prices asked for from this side.

It is to be noted, also, that America has consumed large quantities of Chinese produce which, before the war, found a market only in Europe. The result has been that the native merchant has received higher prices for most of his produce than he has done for many years past. He has, therefore, been able to pay the higher prices required for imported commodities, and, considering the difficulties experienced in the supplying markets, the trade in piece-goods and other imports has been satisfactory.

DEBT OF GRATITUDE TO SAULORS AND THOSE BEHIND THE FIGHTING LINE.

The risks and difficulties, inseparable from the interchange of commodities, already greatly increased by war conditions, have been intensified, and the strain borne by merchants and bankers, with

their depleted staffs, in carrying on the business of the country, in maintaining the supplies essential to the prosecution of the war, and at the same time in steering clear of financial trouble, has been arduous and severe. Their labours in what, I think, the most arduous and patriotic work, is truly war work have been rewarded with success, and I maintain that those who still remain, those who for the best of reasons have been prevented from yielding to their natural impulse to get to the fighting-line, have the right to feel that they are playing their part in this gigantic struggle.

EXCHANGE POSITION IN INDIA AND JAPAN.

The exchange position in India has shown no improvement during the year, and the rate for allotting Consols has been raised to T.T. 1/4 31-32, which is at present the fixed basis for Indian exchange. The finance of exports of national importance by the various British exchange banks in India has left them the room for handling Indian exports to the Far East, and this branch of trade continues to be hampered. But, on the whole, Indian trade has been very active, and high prices have been obtained for exports, so that the countrymen must have done well. The absorption of Rupees has again been on a large scale.

The foreign trade of Japan for 1917 exceeded all previous records and showed an excess of exports over imports of ¥589,923,000, or ¥793,713,000 more than at the corresponding period of the previous year. The total figures are:—Exports, ¥1,683,790,000; and Imports, ¥1,093,867,000—being increases of 42 per cent. and 37 per cent., respectively, while the combined figures show an expansion of 40 per cent., or ¥799 millions. The great preponderance of exports over imports and the free gold market in the United States during the first nine months of the year resulted in a phenomenal increase in the amount of specie at the disposal of the nation, which now totals ¥1,120 million, or ¥411 million greater than a year ago, about half being held at home and half abroad. The prosperous condition of the country has enabled Japan to repay a portion of her foreign debt, make substantial loans to the Allies, and to borrow on advantageous terms for the development and improvement of her railways and other works of public utility.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN CHINA.

Two events of capital importance to China have occurred in this, the fourth, year of the war, to which I may make a passing reference.

By an interchange of letters between the United States and Japan the special interests of the latter in China are recognised, and the integrity of China and the maintenance of the "Open Door" are reaffirmed. The frank interchange of views has been received with satisfaction by all concerned. It dispels the atmosphere of suspicion and misunderstanding which these two friendly to these two great Eastern Powers were apt to foster in the past, and supplies an assurance for the future that America and Japan will work together for the security and equal opportunity upon which the development of international trade with China depends. On the 14th August, 1917, China formally ranged herself on the side of the Allies by a declaration of war upon Germany. The material aid which China has already been able to bring to the Allies is not inconsiderable. On land Chinese labour corps have rendered valuable service at the front. On sea no less valuable assistance has been given by Chinese sailors to our mercantile marine in the transport of supplies. I think we may congratulate China upon a step the moral significance of which transcends its material importance. (Applause.) The conviction is deepening that our warfare is a great spiritual conflict—a fight for an idea, the right of every nation, small as well as great, to pursue its own destiny, and to mould its civilization in accordance with the genius of its people. It is idle to deny, as do our enemies, that the Allied cause receives a great accession of strength and encouragement when an ancient people, separated from the scene of conflict by ten thousand miles of ocean, their shores untouched, deliberately take their stand on the side of the Allies and declare their belief that our interests are theirs, their conviction that without human liberty life would be as intolerable in China as it is bold. (Applause.) I sincerely hope that the Chinese Government will, in her own interests as well as in those of her Allies, take immediate steps to intern or deport all enemy subjects still in Chinese territory. The numerous out-gangs engineered and connived at by Germany in allied and neutral countries have taught us all the danger of allowing liberty of movement to such savage and unscrupulous foes as the Germans have proved themselves to be.

THE FINANCIAL YEAR FROM CHINA'S POINT OF VIEW.

From a financial point of view the past year was even a more prosperous one for China than its predecessor. The total Maritime Customs collection for 1917, was Hailwan Tls. 33,177,000, equivalent, at the average rate of exchange of 4/3 13-16d. to \$9,241,837, as against a collection for the previous year of Hailwan Tls. 27,784,000, equivalent at the average rate of exchange of 3/3 13-16d. to \$6,294,000. Considering the handicap imposed upon China trade by adverse war conditions and a dearth of tonnage, the increase in the actual collection is no less remarkable than that of the sterling equivalent due to the extraordinarily high rate of exchange. Thanks to this latter factor the Maritime Customs revenue during the past year has not only met the service of the various loans, but has been a first charge upon it, but has paid the whole of the Boxer Indemnity service and, for the last six months of the year, the service of the reorganisation loan, which, by a special clause of the loan agreement, is charged upon surplus customs revenues. After the discharge of these liabilities, there still remained a surplus of Tls. 10,000,000, of

which Tls. 2,000,000 were released to the Chinese Government in August last, and the balance has since been paid into the revenue account in reimbursement of contributions previously made towards payment of the Boxer Indemnity. An interesting feature of the customs figures is that, while the collections at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and one or two of the minor Southern ports show some falling off during the past year, those at Harbin, Antung and Dairen show a substantial increase, the two latter being, in fact, records.

The net salt revenue collection paid into the group banks during the year 1917 amounted to \$70,027,240, from which, after discharging all liabilities and maintaining a fixed reserve of \$10,000,000, an amount of no less than \$68,027,240 (including contributions received from the Maritime Customs) was released to the free use of the Chinese Government. It is, however, to be observed that, of the salt revenue collected during the past year, about \$8,000,000 was appropriated by certain provinces for their own needs in disregard of the authority either of the salt revenue administration or of the Central Government—a fact which should be set against any too sanguine inferences to be derived from the above figures. So long as the control of the Central Government over the remote provinces is ineffective, and they are allowed to assert their independence upon every pretext, this practice will certainly continue and possibly increase. It is one which we must hope, and earnestly urge, the attention of the Chinese Government, affecting its principal revenue, and as one of the gravest features of the situation with which it has to deal.

Thanks, however, to the high level of exchange, and the efficiency of her two great revenue administrations—the customs and the salt—China has probably never had so much ready money at her command as during the last six months, at a moment, moreover, when her entry into the war on the side of the Allies has imposed upon her new and serious obligations. The Allied Governments have signified their appreciation of this important step by consenting to the suspension of the Boxer indemnity service (but in the case of Russia only to the extent of one-third) for five years, whereby an annual sum of over \$2,100,000 (not including the German and Austrian indemnities, payment of which ceased upon the earlier rupture of relations) will be released to China. In addition, China has now entered upon negotiations with her Allies for the revision of the customs tariff to an effective 5 per cent., which may be expected to result in a substantial increase to the revenue. (Applause.) The country's revenue is also gaining by the slow but gradual improvement in railway earnings. The earliest of them in which we were interested—the Shanghai-Nanking Railway—is now, I am glad to say, more than paying its way. After meeting all its current expenses, including the payment of interest on its debt in sterling, the accounts for 1918 show a surplus of about \$17,000. I feel confident that, given efficient management, similar results will follow in the case of the other railways as soon as it is possible to complete their construction and to resume the development which has now been temporarily arrested by the restriction of war finance.

With conditions so favourable, both in respect to her finance and her foreign relations, it is more than regrettable to have to admit that these are largely neutralised by the deplorable state of China's internal politics, which, in fact, reached the stage of civil war. Party leaders, military governors and politicians of every rank, each with his own formula of democratic government, struggle for place and power, with the consequence that the efforts and resources of the Central Government, instead of being wholly devoted to administrative reform and the common cause of the Allies at so important a juncture, are perpetually expended in the attempt to reconcile political dissensions, suppress armed opposition to authority, and satisfy the financial demands of military commanders. We are ardent believers in the future of China, with her industrious people and her great natural resources, and I am fully persuaded that these are destined to play a great part in the economic adjustment of the world after the war, but the case of Russia shows to what lengths political theorists may be led, and it is earnestly to be hoped that Chinese politicians may be warned by this example to sink their differences in favour of the wider aims which the interests of their own country and the world at large alike demand from them. (Applause.)

CURRENCY REFORM IN CHINA.

It redounds to the credit of the Peking Government that amidst the distractions of all these domestic troubles it should find itself able to give serious attention to the two most pressing reforms of the moment—the reform of the currency, and the rehabilitation of the reserve of the two Government banks. The value of the circulating notes of these two banks, owing to the continuous and heavy demands made upon their reserves by the Central Government, have for the past steadily declined to about 60 per cent. of their face value. Arrangements have now been made for the reimbursement to the two banks of a large portion of the indebtedness of the Chinese Government by the issue to them of short term 6 per cent. bonds to the amount of \$48,000,000, these bonds being secured upon the suspended indemnity service, which will be held by the Inspector-General of Customs and applied by him to their redemption by half-yearly drawings. It is scarcely to be hoped that this arrangement will enable the two banks in question to resume immediately specie payment of their Peking notes, thereby relieving a situation which was daily becoming increasingly detrimental both to credit and trade.

CURRENCY IN GENERAL.

With regard to currency generally, a scheme for the unification and reform of the currency has been laid before the international banking groups by the Ministry of Finance, which, although under present war conditions is hardly likely to admit of immediate realisation, is an encouraging indication of the importance attached by the Chinese Government to this urgent measure of reform, and it is to be hoped that the joint deliberations of the Government and the groups will result in evolving a practical programme which, so soon as conditions permit, will be carried into effect.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/— \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000
[1884]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND DECLARED
for the Year ending 31st December, 1917, at the rate of Two Pounds Three Shillings Sterling, together with a Bonus of One Pound Sterling per Share, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of February, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1918. [1885]

WANTED.

AT THE PEAK, for a little girl of 3 years, resident EUROPEAN NURSE.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1886]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) and WEDNESDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th February.
By Order,
A. B. LOWE,
Secretary.
[1887]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) and WEDNESDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th February.
By Order,
A. B. LOWE,
Secretary.
[1888]

G. R. NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the portion of GARDEN ROAD, between BOWEN ROAD and PEAK ROAD, is RE-OPENED to Wheeled Traffic.

Director of Public Works.
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1918. [1889]

G. R. NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Labour and Lighters for Adultery Coaling for a period of 12 months certain from 1st April, 1918.

Forms for tendering can be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and tenders should be lodged in the Commodore's Office not later than Noon on the 4th March, 1918.

A deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons tendering, and will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of the tender.

G. L. PLATT,
Naval Store Officer.
H.M. Dockyard,
Hongkong, 25th February, 1918. [1890]

JOINT SERVICE OF THE "NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINER.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "GOENTOE"
Having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whose address is from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Noon the 2nd Mar. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 5th Mar. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st Mar. at 10 A.M. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1918. [1891]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

SCHOOL will RESUME WORK on MONDAY, February 25th, at 8.15 A.M. Students who wish to enter should call upon the Warden on Saturday Morning, February 23rd, at 9.30 A.M. [1894]

ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS' COLLEGE.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS February 25th. Application for admission should be made to the Principal. [1892]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1918.

TO-DAY (MONDAY), TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY (OFF-DAY).
FEBRUARY 25TH, 26TH, 27TH, and 28TH MARCH.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Limited, or at the Gate. Price \$10 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day, \$5).
No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918. [1890]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which are being sent out by Messrs. LINSTEAD & DAVIS, the Secretaries, and with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.
Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies, and their Female attendants, in the stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Laitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918. [1891]

NOTICE.

PROPOS of the above, Members are hereby notified that although Membership of the Jockey Club entitles them to free admission to the Enclosure and Stands during the Race Meeting an opportunity is given to them to make a special contribution to the War Charities by also purchasing an admission Ticket at the Gate. A Book will be in care of the Gate Keeper in which Members are asked to record a y such purchases.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918. [1892]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersecretary on SATURDAY, the 23rd February.

No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersecretary. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918. [1893]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED TO-DAY (MONDAY), TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) and WEDNESDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th instant, Race Days.

By Order,
R. HANCOCK,
Secretary,
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.
[1895]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

RACE WEEK.
TO-DAY (MONDAY), TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) and WEDNESDAY, February 25th, 26th and 27th. All Departments will be Open until 12 Noon.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1918. [1878]

NOTICE.

PEAK HOTEL.
NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. P. O. PEPPER'S connection with the PEAK HOTEL, as manager, ceases as from the 28th inst.

It is desired to balance the accounts of the Hotel as from the 28th inst. All persons to or from whom money is due are therefore requested to send in their claims or pay the sums due from them forthwith.

A. FINDLAY SMITH,
Proprietor,
PEAK HOTEL.
[1892]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

RACE WEEK.
DINNER DANCES will be held on the following nights open to Residents and Dinners in the Hotel:—

MONDAY, 25th FEBRUARY,
TUESDAY, 26th FEBRUARY,
WEDNESDAY, 27th FEBRUARY,
and
SATURDAY, 2nd MARCH.

Table d'Hôte Menus will be served as follows:—

GRILL ROOM \$2.50 per head.
DINING ROOM \$2.50 per head.
(The Ordinary Grill Room "A la Carte" Menu will be withdrawn on each of the above evenings.)

The usual bi-weekly Tea Dances WILL NOT BE HELD on the following day:—

TUESDAY, 26th FEBRUARY,
but will be RESUMED on —

FRIDAY, 1st MARCH.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[1897]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 8, George's Buildings, No. 6, Connaught Road, on THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, 1918, until THURSDAY, the 29th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1918. [1839]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.
THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1918, at 11.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917, with the Report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd February to 1st March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1918. [1840]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY, 5th March, 1918, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
(2) To elect a New Committee.
(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1918. [1874]

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on WEDNESDAY, 6th March, 1918, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
(2) To elect a New Committee.
(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1918. [1875]

WRITING INKS of every description.

manufactured by NATIONAL CHINA CHEMICAL CO., 20, Parkes Road, Tientsin. Correspondence Invited. [1844]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.
NO. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, 6 Rooms, Unfurnished.
Apply to—
DENNIS & BOWLEY.
[1893]

TO LET.
NO. 15, BURROW STREET, Wanchai.
"LEWKNOR" No. 125, THE PEAK, from 1st April, 1918.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
2nd Floor Alexandra Buildings.
[20]

TO LET.
IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lo House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
44, Connaught Road Central.
[208]

TO LET.
OFFICES in York Buildings.
HOUSES on Shamshau Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[28]

TO LET.
FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1892]

WANTED.
TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central locality. First floor preferred.
Apply to—
TONG SENG & CO.,
15, Queen's Road Central.
[1897]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
The relatives of the late Mr. J. Paterson desire to return thanks for the many kind expressions of sympathy received in their recent bereavement. [1892]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, 26th FEBRUARY, 1918.

A BANKER'S REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR.

The result of the operations of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation during the past year can only be viewed with the liveliest satisfaction by the shareholders. It reflects the greatest credit on those responsible for the direction of the institution, and shows that there are "giants" to-day as in the past. For, despite the serious dislocation of trade and finance due to the Great War and the internecine strife in China, the net profit, including a balance of \$3,168,578 brought forward from the preceding twelve months, is \$9,820,180. This enables a dividend of \$4.6s. per share to be paid, plus a bonus of 2s. subject to the deduction of income tax. After making due provision for depreciation of property and the strengthening of reserves, a sum slightly in excess of that brought forward from 1916 is carried forward to 1918. Although, however, the amount distributed is \$900,000 in excess of that paid last year the dollar equivalent is less owing to the higher rate of exchange prevailing—namely, 3s. While this, of course, is very gratifying to the European shareholders it is not likely to be viewed with the same satisfaction by Chinese and other natives of the East, who receive fewer dollars and see their holdings quoted at a lower figure on the local markets, but under the Bank's regulations the dividend must be declared in sterling, and no differentiation between the two classes is possible.

This great and sudden fluctuations in the price of silver during the period under review must have

created a very difficult problem for solution by those charged with the conduct of the Bank's affairs. The quotation per ounce has ranged from 35/11.10d. in March to 55d. in September, a variation of no less than 19/5.10d. At the higher figure the intrinsic value of the rupee in India, the dollar in British Malaya, and the yen in Japan was in excess of the parity of the gold exchange standard of those countries, and it would have paid to melt the coins and sell them as bullion. For this reason it became necessary to prohibit the export of silver, except under licence, in India, Japan, the Straits Settlements, and Siam, as well as in Great Britain and the United States of America. The fall in the price of silver was even more rapid and sensational than the rise. From the highest point reached the price fell sixpence in four days. Wide fluctuations followed, and on October 30th there was an advance of threepence, the largest recorded in any one day since 1893. Later, however, the trend has been towards a lower level. The Chinese exchanges have been compelled to follow these erratic and sudden fluctuations, although generally at a discreet interval. The stock of silver in China was reduced by 31,750,000 ozs. during 1917, but "provided there is no considerable export of silver in the near future, present indications do not point to large imports of the metal being necessary."

Notwithstanding these exchange fluctuations and other adverse factors such as political disturbances, floods, shortage and uncertainty of tonnage, trade in China during the year just closed is declared by the Chairman of the Bank to have been, on the whole, satisfactory for both foreign and native merchants.

Hitherto a high rate of exchange has always tended to curtail exports, but this was not the experience in 1917, when, owing to the abnormal conditions prevailing throughout the world, European and American buyers were able to pay the prices asked in China. The demand for the cereals, cotton, wool, oil, hides and other produce of Central and Northern China has been well maintained. America has become a purchaser of many commodities which before the war found a market only in Europe. The result has been that the native merchant has received higher prices for most of his produce than for many years past, and, consequently, has been in a position to pay the increased cost of imported goods. The collections of the Maritime Customs show an actual increase of 400,000 Haikwan Taels over those of the previous year and an increase of two-million pounds in the sterling equivalent. The net Salt Revenue paid into the Group Banks is nearly two million dollars less than in 1916, but is well over a million dollars more than in 1915. The sum of eight million dollars, however, was improperly appropriated by certain provinces for their own purposes, and as long as the control of the Central Government over the remoter provinces remains ineffective these "deductions" may be expected. Nevertheless, after meeting all her obligations China has probably had more ready money at her command during the past six months than ever before. This only proves what wonderful prosperity awaits the nation as soon as it possesses a stable government and devotes its energies, now dissipated in civil warfare, to reform and development. The sorry picture presented by Russia at the present moment should serve as a warning to the various groups of politicians in China who are fighting for their own pet theories. It redounds to the credit of the Peking Government that amidst the distractions of all its domestic troubles it has found time to give serious attention to two most pressing reforms—the rehabilitation of the reserves of the two State banks, and the unification and reform of the currency. The latter is an old question with the settlement of which the future welfare of the country is intimately bound up.

It is impossible in the space at our disposal to refer to all the interesting and important matters included in the Chairman's able and instructive survey. We cannot refrain, however, from echoing the hope, which he expressed, that now the Chinese Government has espoused the cause of the Allies it will realise the wisdom of internecine or deporting without further delay, all enemy subjects still in the Republic. The numerous outrages engineered and connived at by Germans all over the world have demonstrated the danger of allowing such "savages and unscrupulous foes" to retain their freedom of movement. This danger, doubly serious in a country divided against itself like China, is increased by the news that many German prisoners in Siberia are arriving in North Manchuria with Russian passports, which can be purchased for a hundred roubles.

It is said, for a hundred roubles

H. E. the Governor has appointed Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe to act as Custodian of Enemy Property.

The Fire and Marine Insurance Offices will be closed to-day and on the two following Race days.

No person is permitted to disembark from a foreign vessel at a Philippine port without a properly executed passport.

H. E. the Governor has appointed Ng Kam-sing and Li Koon-yung forest officers for the control and superintendence of the forests of the Colony.

We have received a sweet pea in bloom from Mr. A. Nicol, bearing ten blooms on one stem. It was grown at his experimental ground at Chap Toy Mui from seed saved by himself.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
THE PLAGUE.
PEKING, February 22nd.

Plague has appeared at Pengpu Junction, on the Thipui Railway. Nine cases are also reported at Fengyang, nearby. Dr. Cochran has been despatched to Pengpu.

An improvement is reported at Fengchen.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.
A curious incident is reported from Chinwangtao, where arms and munitions, under the Japanese Loan agreement, were being landed. General Chang Tsolin ordered his men to seize a quantity, although the Government had previously refused his application in this respect.

NORTH AND SOUTH.
A clash between Feng Yu-hsiang's troops and the Anhui forces is expected. The Northern forces declare their readiness to recapture Yochow.

CABINET REORGANISATION EXPECTED.
A Cabinet reorganisation appears inevitable.

CONDITIONS BECOME MORE CHAOTIC.
PEKING, February 24th.

The conditions in China have become more chaotic. Nissu-chung is threatened on one side by Li Shun and on the other by Feng Yu-hsiang. A clash is expected at any time. The countryside is in a state of panic.

Generals Tsao Kun and Chang Chin-tao hesitate to advance from Hankow while the Southern armies remain stationary in Hunan.

Shensi has also declared neutrality.

PLAGUE FEARED IN PEKING.
Matters in connection with the plague outbreak are becoming worse at Pengpu and also at Peking. It is believed that infection has been carried to both places by soldiers, thus suggesting weak lines in the military chain throughout the plague area. However, the most adequate precautions have been taken at Peking and also at Pengpu, and on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

JAPANESE CONTRACT FOR WIRELESS.
A contract has been signed between the Chinese Government and the Mitsui Company for wireless installations. No details are known.

THE PREMIERSHIP.
Yang Shih-chi is regarded as the most likely nominee for the premiership. Hsu Shih-chang recommends him.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]
GERMANS COMING TO MANCHURIA.
PROMPT ALLIED ACTION CALLED FOR.

SHANGHAI, February 21st.

A Harbin telegram states that German prisoners in Siberia are entirely free, many openly trading in German goods, while others, including many civilians, who were engaged in commerce in Siberia and Manchuria before the war, are coming to North Manchuria with Russian passports, which can be purchased for a hundred roubles.

Prompt Allied action is necessary in order to combat German occupation of these rich districts.

THE CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER EPIDEMIC.
APPEAL TO MOTOR-CAR DRIVERS.

Mr. E. Carmichael, Head of the Sanitary Department, writes as follows:—
During the prevalence of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, motor-cars should go very slowly so as to avoid raising dust. It is requested that this should be carefully observed on race days.

THE WAR.

GERMANY ADVANCING ON RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD ENDANGERED.

LADYSMITH UNDER WATER.

THE MAINTENANCE OF BRITISH MILITARY GRAVES.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

"FIGHTING FOR OUR VERY EXISTENCE."

LORD MILNER ON THE MENACE OF PRUSSIANISM.

LONDON, February 22nd.

Lord Milner, speaking on the war-aims at Plymouth, deprecated side-talk about the details of peace negotiations at a time when the German military party was again more firmly placed in the saddle and when we were fighting for our very lives and our very existence as free nations in Western Europe.

The Militarists' single object, openly proclaimed, was to deal Italy, France and Great Britain a knock-out blow, thereby securing domination throughout Europe and the greater part of Asia, and thus enabling the establishment of military despotism throughout the world.

It was not now a question of destroying Prussian Militarism, but whether Prussianism would destroy us, sweeping away everything for which the freedom-loving nations have striven for centuries to attain.

NATIONAL PARTY'S POLICY.

CLOSED IMPERIAL UNITY.

LONDON, February 22nd.

The Imperial policy adopted by the National Party advocates a closer Imperial unity with the permanent machinery for that purpose; secondly, the unity of the Empire in defence and a policy of mutual aid in view of the development of natural resources, food staples and raw materials; thirdly, the investment of British capital within the Empire; fourthly, encouraging the flow of emigration to the Dominions and the establishment of permanent machinery for an Overseas Land Settlement; and, finally, it condemns the injustice of a double income-tax.

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION.

SUPERVISION AND MEMORIALS.

LONDON, February 22nd.

A meeting of the Imperial War Graves Commission, presided over by the Prince of Wales, approved the report of Lieutenant Colonel Sir Frederick Kenyon, making a recommendation as regards the provision of memorials in cemeteries, the general supervision of such constructional work to be given to the architects—Mr. Reginald Blomfield, Sir Edwin Lutyens, and Mr. Herbert Baker.

It was announced that the Government had undertaken to bear the cost of laying out and maintaining British military cemeteries abroad and providing suitable headstones.

The Kenyon report recommended equality of treatment of the headstones and graves of officers and men, and the erection of central memorials in each cemetery in addition to individual headstones.

Regiments and other military formations have been asked to send suggestions for the design of headstones.

It was stated that some, if not all, the Dominions would decide on headstones representing the Dominion rather than the individual, and that the Commission would consider special questions arising in connection with graves of Indian soldiers.

LADYSMITH UNDER WATER. FAMILIES DESTITUTE.

Cape Town, February 22nd.

In the House of Assembly, General Botha announced that owing to the Klip River overflowing, half the town of Ladysmith was under water, which was from two to five feet deep.

A number of houses have subsided and 85 families are destitute.

THE GERMAN ADVANCE IN RUSSIA.

BOLSHEVIKS' FEEBLE AND FUTILE PROTESTS.

LONDON, February 22nd.

A continuation of an earlier message referring to the German advance in Russia says:—The Russians apparently bolted, abandoning guns and material. Meanwhile, instead of organising a resistance, the Bolshevik Government was engaged in publishing feeble and futile protests and also in massacring compatriots.

TROTSKY'S "VOLTE FACE."

It appears that a telegram accepting the German terms was sent to Berlin without consulting the Bolsheviks' Parliament. The decision of the Peoples' Commissaries was settled by M. Trotsky, who previously favoured fighting to the last, but unexpectedly voted for the other side. The Government then convoked only their own party groups. Lenin, communicating the decision, said the only way to secure the results of the Revolution was to make peace. Thus the Government could continue Civil War against their internal enemies and crush them before Germany, in alliance with Western Imperialists, crushed the Revolution.

PETROGRAD'S FLIGHT.

The population of Petrograd are starving and are tortured and harassed by the Bolsheviks. They seem completely indifferent to the approach of the Germans, whose arrival in the Capital is expected in ten days.

It is reported from Petrograd that a German fleet of 45 ships is steaming towards Revel.

A German descent upon Finland is expected.

GERMANY AND FINLAND. STRONG OFFENSIVE EXPECTED BY FINNISH ARMY.

Stockholm, February 23rd.

A telegram from Haparanda states that four vessels have arrived at Vasa from Germany with Finnish cavalry men who had been serving Germany, also German volunteers.

The vessels were carrying big quantities of rifles, machine-guns, artillery and ammunition.

A strong offensive by the Finnish Territorial Army is now expected to take place at Tammerfors and Viborg.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, February 21st.

A wireless German official report states:—We have entered Minsk.

EVENTS REACHING A CLIMAX.

VASA, February 21st.

Events in Finland between the White Army, which is anti-Bolshevik, and the Revolutionaries, or the Red Guards, are apparently moving towards a climax.

In the east the Finnish White Army of 20,000 strong is advancing south along the Mikkel-Kuopio railway, and a second force along the Goensuu-Viborg railway, with the object of capturing Viborg. The third contingent is proceeding from Kristinestad upon the Red Guard stronghold at Bjorneborg.

The White Guards hold the railway to Haapamaeki, north of Viipuri, ensuring communication between the west and east of Finland.

Hundreds of students are besieged in the Helangfors district and a terrible death is awaiting them if they are not able to hold out.

The headquarters of the Red Guards have been moved from Tammerfors to Riihimaki, south of Tavasthus, where the black flag with skull and crossbones is flying.

NEUTRAL ATTITUDE OF SWEDEN.

Stockholm, February 23rd.

The Premier, replying to an interpellation in the Reichstag, said that Sweden had no intention of intervening in Finland.

DISCUSSION IN THE REICHSTAG.

AMSTERDAM, February 23rd.

In the Reichstag, the National-Liberal member, Herr Strassmann, insisted that the Bolsheviks would have to evacuate Finland, Rivia, Estonia and Ukraine before Germany could resume peace negotiations.

The conservative member, Herr Yestarp, boasted that the Ukraine Peace would finally break down under the blockade.

KUEHLMANN'S DEPARTURE TO ROUMANIA POSTPONED.

AMSTERDAM, February 21st.

A Berlin message states that Baron von Kuehlmann's departure for Roumania, mentioned on the 19th instant, has been postponed owing to the new Roumanian situation.

COLONEL REPINGTON REBUKED.

NO MUZZLING OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, February 23rd.

Colonel Repington and Mr. Gwynne, editor of the *Morning Post*, have been ordered to pay forty and fifty guineas respectively. Notice of appeal has been given.

The Magistrate, referring to defendants' argument that the information complained of was already known in Germany, said that private individuals had no right to refuse to observe the statutory prohibition. He was of opinion that there had been no muzzling of the Press. He regretted that a distinguished soldier like Colonel Repington forgot momentarily to be a good citizen.

LATER. Colonel Repington has decided not to appeal.

INTER-ALLIED SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

AMERICA REFUSES TO BE REPRESENTED.

LONDON, February 23rd.

It is a noteworthy fact that American Socialists have refused to attend the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference in London.

Mr. S. Gompes, President of the American Federation of Labour, telegraphing Mr. Henderson, says that it is his belief that German influences inspire the London conference. Moreover, the British Delegation was confined to representatives of Trades Unionist and the Labour Party.

According to a report of the proceedings, the Chairman, Mr. Ogden, described the gathering as unique inasmuch as it marked a determination of the workers to take a dominating part in the war.

A Peace Conference appointed five Commissions to deal with the business, including one dealing with Territorial Readjustments, another to consider the convocation of an International Conference and the representations of workers on Peace.

FIRST SEA LORD'S SERVICES.

OF MORE USE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, February 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the First Lord of the Admiralty went to the Mediterranean three weeks ago in connection with the work of the Navy there. He was expected to return next week.

Replying to suggestions that the First Sea Lord should not be absent from England, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government was of opinion that the First Sea Lord's services were at present of more use in the Mediterranean, where our chief losses had been sustained.

HUNGARY'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

MOUNTING UP.

ZURICH, February 22nd.

The Hungarian Finance Minister has stated in Parliament that despite the cessation of hostilities on the Eastern Front the Hungarian war expenditure is rising, the present figure being 32 million sterling monthly compared with 28 millions in last December.

EXHORTATION BY THE KAISER.

AMSTERDAM, February 23rd.

Replying to a congratulatory message from the Agricultural League, the Kaiser exhorted the people to close the home ranks for a last great fight.

Italian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FINE WORK BY ITALIANS. AIR RAIDS BY BRITISH AND ITALIAN.

LONDON, February 23rd.

An Italian official message states:—British and Italian aeroplanes attacked aviation camps at La Comina, Vianadello, and Montedidio Venza.

A hydroplane dropped two tons of high explosive bombs on the latter place. Enemy aeroplanes bombed Vianadello, Trebaseleghe, and also Padova three times.

There were a few victims.

Considerable damage was caused. An Italian flight of aeroplanes effectively bombed the railway station at Innsbruck.

Franco-Italian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

MORE PRISONERS TAKEN.

LONDON, February 22nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raiders southward of Armentieres. Patrols elsewhere brought in a number of prisoners.

Enemy artillery was active in the neighbourhoods of St. Quentin, the Arras-Cambrai Road, Lens, Armentieres, and Ypres.

The break in the weather has prevented flying, except artillery observation.

FRENCH FRONT.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, February 22nd.

A communiqué states:—There was fairly lively reciprocal artillery firing on the whole front, especially in the regions of Pinon, Vauxaillon, Malmaison, rontavert, Guyencourt, and Butte du Mesnil.

Three German aeroplanes were brought down and two were forced down in our own lines seriously damaged.

Aerial Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMRADESHIP OF THE AIR.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR AIRMEN.

LONDON, February 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baird, Parliamentary Secretary to the Air Board, mentioned that in September last British airmen at the front definitely destroyed 139 enemy machines, drove down 122 uncontrolled, and in a single day enabled the artillery to successfully engage 127 enemy batteries. They also destroyed and damaged many gun pits and caused sixty explosions to ammunition.

Airmen took nearly 16,000 photographs on the Western Front in September.

Mr. Baird paid a tribute to the activity of Naval airmen, whom the German submarines were most anxious to shun. He added that what he had said about the Western Front could be said about every other theatre of war.

The air force was entitled to the admiration of the whole Empire, every part of which was represented in the Flying Corps.

Australian air squadrons rendered invaluable service, and many efficient airmen came from Canada, South Africa, New Zealand and India. (Cheers.)

The comradeship of the air had spun another strand of invisible thread, binding the Empire together.

(Continued on Page 7.)

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

The following statistics are taken from the Fortnightly Prices Current and Market Report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

OPUM.

The stocks on February 21st were 230 chests of Patna, 103 chests on Benares, 135 chests of Malwa, and 5 of Persian and Turkish. During the interval from February 7th no opium was exported to Shanghai, East coast ports, Macao, Canton, or the West Coast. In unrefined Benares opium the balance of stock on February 21st was 8 chests of Patna and 232 chests of Benares.

There is nothing to report as regards the export market, the conditions having remained practically unchanged. Small business is passing in star aniseed oil, while the market for cassia oil is quiet. Local stocks of groundnuts are small.

IMPORTS.

In Cotton piece-goods and fancy cotton-goods prices have weakened, despite a strong Manchester market. It can hardly be said that the local market has reopened since the Chinese New Year holidays. New year sales are almost a negligible quantity. In cotton yarn business was confined to complimentary sales for the Chinese New Year at an advance of \$3 to \$6, since when values have further improved. Quotations are:—No. 19s at \$15/200; No. 12s at \$18/0; No. 16s at \$20/5; No. 20s at \$22/0/252. Arrivals, 14,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; shipments, 500 bales; unsold stock, 3,000 bales; bargains, 18,000 bales.

The woolen market is dead. In raw cotton the value of the Indian staple are steady at \$50/57 and of the China descriptions at \$32/62 per picul. The metal market is nominal with no business. There is no change to record in Petroleum products. In the sugar market prices are advancing.

Stocks of floor are put down at 290,000 sacks. Quotations are:—Japanese 2nd Patent, \$3.70 per sack; 3rd Patent, \$3.80; and straight, \$3.70; Shanghai, \$3.50; Australian No. 1, \$3.70, and No. 2, \$3.60.

In the silk market more activity was shown during the fortnight. A good demand from Lyons and some demand from America, resulted in 2,400 bales changing hands at Canton. Against expectation and although no steamer was advertised for Marseilles, a good amount of purchases for Lyons was recorded in Canton.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

AMUSING PLAYLETS AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The Theatre Royal was filled with an enthusiastic audience on Saturday evening on the occasion of the presentation of three one-act plays by members of the local A.D.C., who had been coached by Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, the well-known Shanghai amateur Theatians. Soon after their arrival in Hongkong a few weeks ago, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes conceived the happy idea of staging something on behalf of war charities, and the result was the presentation of three screamingly funny playlets, the drawing powers of which will considerably benefit the funds of the British Mercantile Marine and Naval Prisoners of War. The one-act plays selected were "Acid Drops," "Five Birds in a Cage," and "The Rest Cure." The first-named was the opening play and thoroughly prepared the audience for the fun to follow.

The setting for "Acid Drops" is a workhouse ward occupied by old women—"crabby" and otherwise, according to their various ages and temperaments, but chiefly very crabby—who expressed grave and serious views about things in general, with scant respect for each other's points of view. Each has a partiality, said to go hand-in-hand with old age, for acid drops and these are brought regularly to the ward by Miss Flora Cavan (the Squire's daughter, apparently), who is to ably and attentively assisted in her good work by the village curate that a love interest runs through the whole piece and provides abundant scope for the airing of views by the human "Acid Drops" of the ward. There is a rather dramatic incident, however, when a dear old inmate, whose great ambition is to live four more days—a very open possibility—and thus attain 101 years and fame for "them that comes arter," lectures Miss Cavan on things she "have seen," as a result of which a marriage is arranged to take place shortly. "Acid Drops" was very ably performed by the following:

"Mrs. Price"..... (An ill-natured old woman)..... Mrs. Davidson.
"Mrs. Taylor"..... An amiable old woman)..... Mrs. Carpmal.
"Mrs. Dent"..... (A peculiar middle aged woman)..... Mrs. Day.
"Alice"..... (A young woman subject to fits)..... Miss Wilkinson.
"Mrs. Gilbert"..... (A dear old woman)..... Mrs. Thornton.
"Miss Flora Cavan"..... Miss Gordon.
"The Rev. Noel Cuthbertson"..... (In love with Flora)
Mr. T. Bowen Partington.

This was followed by what was, to our way of thinking, the most amusing piece of the three—"Five Birds in a Cage," in reality five most variegated human beings in a lift, which, according to one of its Cockney occupants, had "gawn hung." A duchess with Socialistic views, her lordly "lap-dog," who is an absurd pup; a substantial-looking bricklayer—recently promoted foreman; a dress-maker's girl; and the stolid regulation-regulated liftman were the occupants when the lift stopped dead half between anywhere and nowhere. The duchess has a glorious opportunity of asserting her Socialistic views, and to her bricklayer was Bert and the liftman Horace. The occupants' endeavours to move the liftman to set the lift in motion were screamingly funny; the liftman's dogged philosophy in all matters which were "agin the regulations," being very ably portrayed. In the end the philosophical liftman does prevail upon the mechanism to follow its accustomed course, but not before the dress-maker's girl and the foreman have decided to meet at Kew on the following "arf dye," and the duchess has received a very rude shock owing to the definite vocabulary and hand-banging of the simple-looking costumed. Here, again, the acting was all that could be desired. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes need no comment; they were as good as usual. Mrs. Davidson added to her success in "Acid Drops" by her splendid study of a dress-maker's girl. Mr. Northcote was extremely funny as the liftman, and Mr. H. W. Bird made an ideal bricklayer. The performance was loudly and deservedly applauded. The parts were sustained by the following:

(With Socialistic Views)
"Nelly"..... (A dress-maker's girl)..... Mrs. Davidson.
"Lord Porth"..... (Rather an ass)..... Mr. A. P. Stokes.
"Bert Wilson"..... (A bricklayer)..... Mr. H. W. Bird.
Liftman..... Mr. M. Stafford Northcote.
The "Rest Cure" must have been written by someone "in the know." A nerve-wrecked author decides to spend a month of complete seclusion, amid all that is peaceful and soothing, and remains a certain nursing home and remains exactly one day. The reasons for his sudden and secret flight were the nurses. One kept a very talkative parrot, which endeavoured to outtalk its mistress, while the other, in addition to being extremely inquisitive, had a penchant for banging doors, cupboards and the like, while, at intervals, she could be seen, over the death-roll of the institution.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE HONGKONG RACES.

TRAINING NOTES AND TIMES.

On Saturday and Sunday mornings there were big crowds of spectators to see the final gallops, and with all the jockeys on view much interest was taken in the performances. H.E. the Governor was at the rails on Saturday, and a number of ladies were in attendance on both days. On Saturday Mr. Sedgwick was thrown by "Wallaroo" and appeared to get a nasty fall, injuring his knee, but it is not serious, and he will be able to ride as usual during the meeting. The greatest interest was taken, of course, in the performances of the various Derby griffins, and as a result of the two mornings' trials "Salamander" remains a strong favourite for the classic event, though many people were disappointed that he did not go the Derby distance, and consequently pin their faith to "Wild Cat." "Domino" is an unknown quantity, and if he is to take a place it will be the result of Johnstone's jockeyship.

On Sunday "Salamander" went a slow three-quarters, but finished gamely in 30 secs. with a fine easy action. "Bantam Dahlia" and "Conquest Dahlia," with Vida up, went a mile, and the former won by half-a-length in 2 mins. 13.5secs., the latter taking 30.4secs.

"Brown Mouse" and "Field Mouse" finished well after trotting round, doing the last quarter in 29.45 secs. "Wild Cat" and "Gentle Cat" finished in 31.25, while "Church Mouse," "Black Cat" and "White Cat" finished—the first-named in 29.45 and the last two in 30.15.

Most ponies trotted round easily and came away for a last half-mile or last quarter, so that times are not very instructive.

SATURDAY'S TIMES.

Derby Ponies.
Church Mouse (Knoll up). 1 mile—34.1.08, 1.43.1-5, 2.16; last quarter, 32.4secs.
Rock Sand (Ezra up). 2 miles—34.4-5, 1.08, 1.38.2-5; last quarter 30.2secs.
Lucky Sand (Lumie). 3/4, 1.10, 1.45, 2.14.2-5; last quarter, 29.2secs.
Dainty Sand (Ezra up). 1 mile—35.1.08, 1.40.2-5, 2.11; last quarter, 30.3-5.
Dragon Sand, 1 mile—approximately same time as "Dainty Sand."
Domino—(Johnstone up). 1 mile—40.1.17, 1.52.3-5, 2.23.3-5; last quarter, 31.
Wild Cat (Moller up). 1 mile—39.1.15, 1.50.1-5, 2.20.2-5; last quarter, 30.1.5 secs.
Gentle Cat (Moller up). 1 mile—40.1.17, 1.52.2-5, 2.23.3-5; last quarter, 31.1-5 secs.
Siamese Cat. 1 mile—40.1.17, 1.52.1-5, 2.23.1-5; last quarter, 31.
Modesty Dahlia (Vida up). 1/4 miles—32.2-5, 1.07.1-5, 1.43, 2.17.1-5, 2.48.1-5; last quarter, 31secs.
Tyam-Chief (Knoll). 1/4 miles—42.1.17, 1.50, 2.23.3-5, 2.54.1-5; last quarter 30.3-5secs.

SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Salamander. 2 miles—38.2-5, 1.14.4-5, 1.44.4-5; last quarter, 30secs.
Bantam Dahlia and Conquest Dahlia (Vida up). 1 mile—34.1.08, 1.41.2-5, 2.12.1-5; last quarter, 30.4secs. "Bantam" won by half-a-length.

SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY.

Among the "Subs," "Marne" gave a good account of himself on Saturday, doing the last half-mile in 1.04, and the last quarter in 28 secs. He may carry being in a lift, which, according to one of its Cockney occupants, had "gawn hung." A duchess with Socialistic views, her lordly "lap-dog," who is an absurd pup; a substantial-looking bricklayer—recently promoted foreman; a dress-maker's girl; and the stolid regulation-regulated liftman were the occupants when the lift stopped dead half between anywhere and nowhere. The duchess has a glorious opportunity of asserting her Socialistic views, and to her bricklayer was Bert and the liftman Horace. The occupants' endeavours to move the liftman to set the lift in motion were screamingly funny; the liftman's dogged philosophy in all matters which were "agin the regulations," being very ably portrayed. In the end the philosophical liftman does prevail upon the mechanism to follow its accustomed course, but not before the dress-maker's girl and the foreman have decided to meet at Kew on the following "arf dye," and the duchess has received a very rude shock owing to the definite vocabulary and hand-banging of the simple-looking costumed. Here, again, the acting was all that could be desired. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes need no comment; they were as good as usual. Mrs. Davidson added to her success in "Acid Drops" by her splendid study of a dress-maker's girl. Mr. Northcote was extremely funny as the liftman, and Mr. H. W. Bird made an ideal bricklayer. The performance was loudly and deservedly applauded. The parts were sustained by the following:

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(Continued at foot of next column.)

The poor patient's early flight was precipitated, also, by the serving up of boiled mutton, half cold—always a deadly dish in his eyes—followed by a rapidly congealing suet pudding. He was rescued in his escape by the servant in the Home, "Muriel," who, despite her humble calling, had lofty ambitions in the direction of writing books upon nursing institutions. In this piece, also, a high standard of histrionic ability was shown by all those taking part in it, but a special word of praise must be given to Mrs. Davidson, who, as "Muriel," was simply splendid. The cast was as follows:

"Muriel"..... (Servant in the Home)..... Mrs. Davidson.
"Alice Palmer"..... (Dark Cat)..... (Nurse in the Home)..... Mrs. Thornton.
"May Williams"..... (Fair Cat)..... (Nurse in the Home)..... Mrs. A. P. Stokes.
"Olive"..... (Wife of Clarence Reed)..... Miss Hastings.
"Clarence Reed"..... (Patient in the Home)..... Mr. A. P. Stokes.
Among those present were: Miss Iris May and H.E. Major-General Ventris and Miss Ventris.

The orchestral majors were supplied by the Police Reserve Band, who kindly gave its services and was loudly applauded for several choices selections.

It should be mentioned that Mr. Thornton took the parts of "Mrs. Gilbert" in "Acid Drops" and of "Alice Palmer" in "The Rest Cure" at one day's notice owing to the indisposition of Mrs. W. Logan.

THE BLOOD is the LIFE of the FLESH.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills—What they are and what they do. Their Four Principal Ingredients.

It is an established fact that all diseases spring from one source, namely: impurity of the Blood. Therefore our strength, health, and life depend upon the vital fluid. When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted, and diseased, thus causing pains, sickness, and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted; and if Nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humours, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will be extinguished. How important, then, that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open, and if assistance is necessary to have at hand that invaluable remedy, Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountain cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man.

One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a **SUDORIFIC**, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within.

The second is a plant which is an **EXPECTORANT** that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus in a soothing manner performs its duty by throwing off the phlegm and other humours from the lungs by copious spitting.

The third is a **DIURETIC**, which gives ease and double strength to the Kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passages, and which could not have been discharged in any other way.

The fourth is a **CATHARTIC**, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood, and the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets are thus taken up and conveyed off in large quantities by the bowels.

From the foregoing it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find the way to every part, and completely root out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain are driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes pure and clean.

Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-colored bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.



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They do not Weaken. They do not Sicken. They do not Grip.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"HANNA NIELSEN."
Capt. L. J. Nielsen, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 23rd inst., at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be consigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1918. [1647]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE Steamship
"COCONADA"

Arriving from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th Feb. at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1918. [1648]

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
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CUTLER PALMER & CO.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from All Wine Merchants.



These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience.
Paris, 8, rue Vivienne
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SPORT.

CRICKET NOTES.

Saturday was a bitters' day for the Club ground and some very pretty cricket was witnessed. Pearce gave an exhibition of vigorous hitting and found no difficulty in playing any of the visiting bowlers, most of his strokes reaching the boundary. Gray and Muriel also hit out, and the Club's 210 runs were made in little over an hour and a half.

The Civil Service were given plenty of time to make the runs if they had scored at the same rate as their opponents, and while Dixon was in there was always a possibility that they might succeed. When Dixon left, however, run-getting was slow and a draw was inevitable.

The Civil Servants have come to be regarded as the slowest scoring side in the league, and it is not surprising that they have 7 drawn matches to their credit. Dixon's contribution of 72 was made in his usual clever style and many of his boundaries on the off-side and through the slips elicited much applause. At Kowloon the match was won in the last over as the result of a splendid catch by Blackburn, which dismissed the last University batsman. Students have thus dropped to third place in the table. Ponsonby-Fane, the visiting regular wicket-keeper, was not playing, and though Rumlajn made a fair substitute several chances, both catches and stumpings were allowed to go begging. Brayshaw's average suffered severely in consequence. It is not too much to say that, with their regular wicket-keeper playing, the University would have got the home side out for 100 runs.

The visitors found the bowling of Cobb and Stalker too much for them, and none of their crick batsmen was successful in making runs. Stalker, for Kowloon, has come to the fore very much lately as a bowler, and on more than one occasion it has not been necessary to call on Pestonji.

By scoring 3 points on Saturday Kowloon came to the top of the league table, but they have played two more matches than the Club and their only hope lies in some of the other teams beating the Club.

At Causeway Bay the Chinese Recreation Club beat the Middlesex by 9 runs in a match in which neither side reached three figures. Two bowling performances were the outstanding features of this match. Taylor took 5 wickets for 10 runs for the soldiers, and Yew Man Tsun 7 for 13 for the Chinese.

At Craigengower, the home side, with a weakened eleven, put up a very poor show with the bat, but the Navy, who were expected to do much better, failed to make 100 runs, though they took away the points. The Navy's bowling was very fine, and all available chances were snapped up. The fall of the Craigengower wickets was as follows:—1 for 4, 2 for 4, 3 for 8; then Thompson and Mody made a stand, taking the score to 24 before the 4th wicket fell. After this the 5th and 6th wickets fell without any addition to the score, and the 7th wicket at 33. The ball with which Commander Gibson bowled Graham was a beauty, keeping low and coming in from the off. The whole side could only make 69.

The home side got rid of three first-class batsmen in Gibson, Robinson and Hack very cheaply, and if their own batsmen had only done better they would certainly have beaten the sailors, who were lucky to win.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Kowloon	16	9	3	3	31
Hongkong	14	9	3	3	30
University	14	8	3	3	27
Civil Service	14	6	1	7	23
Craigengower	15	8	7	9	20
Navy	13	0	0	1	19
C.R.C.	16	5	8	3	18
R.E.	16	5	8	3	18
A.G.A.	15	2	9	4	10
Middlesex	15	3	12	0	9

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

HONGKONG CLUB v. CIVIL SERVICE.

The match between the Hongkong Club and the Civil Service, on the Club ground on Saturday, ended in a draw, in favour of the Club. The Club were in for rather more than an hour and a half and in that time made 210 runs for the loss of only one wicket. T. E. Pearce and Capt. E. H. Gray opened the innings for their side and the partnership realised 100 before Gray fell a victim to Ling Pearce, who was then joined by H. E. Muriel, continued to play with great vigour, giving the fielders a lively time. Nearly seven bowlers were tried against him in vain by the Civil Service. In one over he scored four fours off Reynolds, and in another he hit three loose off Wittichell. At the close he was unbeaten with 116 runs to his credit. The Civil Service team went to the wicket at 6.15 p.m., and in forty-five minutes scored 152 for the loss of six wickets. A splendid first-wicket partnership between W. E. Dixon and D. M. Goodall realised 110 runs. Dixon was in extremely good form, scoring 72 runs, which included ten fours. Goodall played a careful innings for his 43. E. W. Hamilton scored 21, but the three other batsmen aggregated only nine runs. Scores:—

T. E. Pearce, not out	116
Capt. E. H. Gray, b. Ling	51
H. E. Muriel, not out	52
Extras	21
Total (for 1 wkt. declared)	210

T. E. Pearce, not out	116
Capt. E. H. Gray, b Ling	51
H. E. Muriel, not out	32
Extras	21
Total (for 1 wkt. declared)	210
F. J. de Rome, M. M. Mans, R. Thursfield, E. R. Thomas, F. W. Evans, Lt. Col. R. H. Morgan, F. Sutton and D. E. Donnelly did not bat.	

Bowled a wide.

CIVIL SERVICE.

W. E. Dixon, c and b Pearce	72
D. M. Goodall, b Donnelly	43
R. C. Wittichell, l.b.w., b Donnelly	0
B. W. Bradbury, l.b.w., b de Rome	5
C. M. W. Reynolds, not out	2
E. W. Hamilton, b de Rome	21
E. E. O. Bird, b Donnelly	4
W. H. Edmonds, not out	0
Extras	5
Total (for six wickets)	152

W. H. Edmonds, F. Ling, and C. Severn did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.					W
	O.	M.	R.		
D. E. Donnelly	14	0	44		
Lt. Col. Morgan	6	0	26		
Capt. Gray	6	1	17		
T. E. Pearce	9	0	38		
F. J. de Rome	10	2	22		

C.R.C. v. MIDDLESEX.

This match at Causeway Bay provided an exciting finish. The C.R.C. started well, losing one wicket for 38. The fourth wicket fell for 55 and then a "rot" set in, six wickets falling for seventeen runs, the total score being 73. Ng Sze Yuen (23) and G. Lee (17) were the only two batsmen to make a stand against Pte. Taylor, who took five wickets for ten runs; and Pte. Purnell, who captured three for eight. Thompson, behind the wickets, caught two men. The Middlesex team fared badly against the bowling of Yew Man Tsun, who had the excellent average of seven wickets for 15 runs. They scored 63, towards which L/Cpl. Lawrence contributed 20 and L/Cpl. Tubbitt 13. Scores:—

Ng Sze Yuen, c Thompson, b Taylor	23
G. Lee, c Dickenson, b Tubbitt	17
Ng Sze Kwong, b Ellarby	19
Un How Fan, c Purnell, b Taylor	3
Ho Wing Kin, c and b Taylor	3
C. Choa, c Taylor, b Purnell	1
Yew Man Tsun, b Purnell	0
Wei Lee Sui, l.b.w., b Taylor	0
A. J. Kee, c Thompson, b Taylor	1
L. F. Lau, c Purnell	0
L. H. Ki, not out	2
Extras	2
Total	73

Total			
Bowling Analysis.			
	O.	M.	R.
Tebbutt	7	1	27
Butterworth	2	0	13
Ellarby	5	1	12
Taylor	4	0	10
Purnell	3	1	8

MIDDLESEX.	
Lt. Dickenson, c Ng Sze Kwong, b Un How Fan	4
L/Cpl. Tubbitt, c Kim, b Yew Man Tsun	15
L/Cpl. Butterworth, c Lau, b Yew Man Tsun	0
Pte. Purnell, c Ng Sze Yuen, b Yew Man Tsun	0
L/Cpl. Ellarby, c Ng Sze Yuen, b Yew Man Tsun	2
L/Cpl. Lawrence, b Ng Sze Yuen, b Yew Man Tsun	20
Capt. H. Smith, b Yew Man Tsun	0
Pte. S. Smith, c and b Ho Wing Kin	13
Pte. Taylor, b Ho Wing Kin	0
Pte. Woodward, b Yew Man Tsun	1
L/Cpl. Thompson, not out	3
Extras	5
Total	63

		Bowling Analysis.			
		O.	M.	R.	
Pts.	Un Hew Fan	6	0	2	
31	Yew Man Tsun	9	2	1	
30	Ho Wing Kin	3.3	0	2	
27					

CRAIGENGOWER v. NAVY.

Played on the Craigengower ground on Saturday. Small scores were compiled by both sides, and towards the end of the game a keen struggle ensued. The Navy won by 15 runs. Craigengower scored 69, only three men entering double figures. A. B. Henley, who was put on by the Navy to bowl at the tail-end of the innings, captured two wickets for five runs. Cdr. Gibson took four for 24. The Navy replied with 84, Staley being top scorer with 25 not out. Graham knocked Staley's wicket once, but the batsmen remained on the stumps. A. Grimmett captured five wickets for 36 runs and Graham 4 for 44. Scores:—

T. Ford, b Gibson	4
A. Arculli, c Hack, b Godfrey	0
G. Manley, c Henley, b Godfrey	4
L. Rose, b Gibson	1
R. Bass, b Godfrey	12
A. Grimmett, c Wild, b Godfrey	0
J. S. Graham, b Gibson	1
F. S. Thompson, not out	17
J. E. Mody, c Staley, b Gibson	15
D. Kharras, c Gibson, b Henley	4
D. Rumlajn, b Henley	0
Extras	4
Total	69

Bowling Analysis.					
	O.	M.	R.	W.	B.
Cdr. Gibson	8	3		2	2
Ldg. Seaman Godfrey	7	1		2	2
A. B. Henley	12	1			
*—1 wide.					

NAVY.	
Cdr. Gibson, c and b Grimmett	17
Ldg. Seaman Godfrey, b Grimmett	2
Lt. Carey, b Grimmett	13
A. P. Robinson, c Grimmett, b Graham	1
A. P. Wild, c Rumlajn, b Graham	7
Sig. Hack, run out	7
Mr. Black, c Thompson, b Grimmett	1
A. B. Henley, c and b Grimmett	1
Staley, not out	25
Ryder, b Graham	23
Pte. Wright, c Grimmett, b Graham	3
Extras	4
Total	84

P	net				
S	A. B. Henley, c and b Grimmett.				
ton	Staley, not out				
	Ryder, b Graham				
	Pte. Wright, c Grimmett,				
w	Graham				
0	Extras				
0					
0	Total				
0					
1	Bowling Analysis				
C	J. S. Graham	0	14	0	44
	A. Grimmett	10	0	36	5

KOWLOON v. UNIVERSITY.

This match was played at Kowloon. Batting first the home team started badly, losing three wickets for 23 runs. Then Joseland (37) and Macaskill (44) raised the total to 72, before the former was caught by Lim off Marley. F. Wheeler (29) and H. E. Elson (28) were getting into their stride when the innings was declared closed for 181 runs. The University replied with 82. The match looked like ending in a draw, when Jack was caught by Blackburn off Cobb; five minutes before time. Lim King (31) was the only batsman to stand against the bowling of Cobb (5 for 32) and Stalker (5 for 45). Scores:—

KOWLOON.	
J. Stalker, c Samy, b Marley	2
F. E. Joseland, c Lim b Marley	37
L. E. S. Hodges, b Brayshaw	1
L. J. Blackburn, c Lim, b Marley	5
K. R. Macaskill, c Gittens, b Redmond	44
J. P. Robinson, c Jack, b Redmond	15
R. Pestonji, b Brayshaw	9
C. J. Stapleton, c Marley, b Redmond	10
F. Wheeler, not out	29
H. T. Elson, not out	28
Extras	10
Total (for 8 wickets declared)	181

P. H. Cobb did not bat.				
Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. E. Marley	15	1	56	3
F. A. Redmond ...	10	1	20	3
K. Brayshaw	22	1	85	2

UNIVERSITY.	
F. A. Redmond, b Stalker	1
A. H. Rumlajn, c Macaskill, b Stalker	12
C. E. Marley, l.b.w. Cobb	3
K. Brayshaw, c Stalker, b Cobb	4
J. D. Wright, c Stalker, b Cobb	5
Lim King Sim, c Blackburn, b Stalker	31
D. K. Samy, b Stalker	5
G. Hall, c Elson, b Cobb	8
W. Gittens, not out	5
Chuah Lok, b Stalker	2
J. M. Jack, c Blackburn, b Cobb	1
Extras	5
Total	82

Bowling Analysis.					
		O.	M.	R.	W.
P. H. Cobb		14	3	32	5
J. Stalker		14	3	45	5

UNIVERSITY 2ND XI. v. Y.M.C.A.

These teams met on Saturday on the University ground, and the home eleven won by 47 runs. The scoring was low on both sides. For the University Atienza made 48 out of 170, and for the Y.M.C.A. J. Stalling (30) and Rumlajn (20) contributed 50 out of 73. Fane had the best bowling average with 5 wickets for 21 runs. Scores:—

UNIVERSITY 2ND XI.	
V. Atienza, b Stalling	48
W. J. Hinton, c and b Johnson	14
R. Ponsonby-Fane, b Johnson	19
J. R. Basto, b Stalling	7
Chunh Bin Kah, c Turner, b Johnson	8
K. L. Gan, b Johnson	6
Ang Swee Ching, b Johnson	6
Lee Tian King, b Stalling	1
Charrington, b Stalling	4
P. Edwards, not out	0
V. K. Ho, c and b Stalling	0
Extras	5
Total	120

Total		1	
Bowling Analysis.			
	O.	M.	R.
Starling	20	2	63
Johnson	19	2	59

Y.M.C.A.

Ng Tat Sing, c Fane, b Hinton	0
A. Rumlajn, c Chuah, b Hinton	20
J. Stalling, c Chuah, b Hinton	30
A. Johnson, b Hinton	0
G. F. Turner, c Lee, b Hinton	5
J. R. Chan, c Edwards, b Ponsonby-Fane	1
R. Lee, b Ponsonby-Fane	3
F. Moller, c and b Ponsonby-Fane	8
H. Gittens, b Ponsonby-Fane	2
Ko Sik Wai, b Ponsonby-Fane	1
D. Laing, not out	1
Extras	2
Total	73

		Total		
		Bowling Analysis.		
4		O.	M.	R.
0	Hinton	9	3	30
4	Chuah	1	0	0

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THE GRESSON STREET MURDER.

The hearing of the evidence in the case in which a Chinese is charged with murder in connection with the Gresson Street affray, was again adjourned by Mr. J. R. Wood.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

Three Shanghai men, who live at 79, Praya East, were charged with assault, and with having dangerous weapons in their possession. Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced two of the defendants to a month's hard labour each, and fined the third \$10, with the alternative of a week's imprisonment.

BURIAL ORDINANCE IGNORED.

At about 9.30 p.m. on Friday the dead body of a child, two years of age, was taken to the Central Police Station. It was stated to Mr. Dyer Ball that a Chinese had been given sixty cents by the father of the child to get rid of the body. The father said he told the man to remove the child to the Tung Wah Hospital. The child had died of smallpox. Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till Tuesday.

THE WAR.

The following cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our early morning Extra yesterday.

Franco-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

NEW ZEALANDERS CARRY OUT SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, February 21st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The New Zealanders carried out a successful raid eastward of Polygon Wood and took a few prisoners. Hostile artillery was active at Frenguilla.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE AT ST. QUENTIN.

LONDON, February 21st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed a raid eastward of Arrmentieres. Hostile artillery was active at St. Quentin and La Bassée.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG ON AVIATION.

LONDON, February 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation:—Hostile artillery was active in the neighbourhoods of the Arras-Cambrai Road, La Bassée and Ypres.

Aeroplanes yesterday dropped 300 bombs on billets and also on railway sidings at Courtrai, Ledeghem and Douai.

We brought down 7 machines and drove down two.

Three of ours are missing. 678 bombs were dropped last night.

Three hundred bombs were dropped on an aerodrome south-eastward of Legatien direct by enemy's nightfliers. Nineteen direct hits were secured on hangars and aerodromes at Gréat and Tournai.

One of our machines has not returned.

ENEMY RAID REPULSED.

LONDON, February 20th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—After a heavy bombardment, the enemy attempted a raid to the east of Arrmentieres-Dehem which we completely repulsed, killing and taking prisoners a number of the enemy.

We took several prisoners in a successful local enterprise, to the north-east of Wytschaete.

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG ON AVIATION.

LONDON, February 20th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—We bombed yesterday, an aerodrome, to the north of Douai and a dump to the north-east of Lille. We dropped fifty bombs on billets.

We brought down eleven machines and drove down another. The infantry also brought down a night bomber. Two of our machines are missing.

During the night, 150 bombs were dropped on an important railway centre, to the south-east of Cambrai and on billets to the north of Douai. We also again successfully attacked Thionville and 23 heavy bombs were dropped on the railway station, causing a large explosion and two fires.

Despite considerable anti-aircraft, all our machines returned.

Our aeroplanes to-day, dropped a ton of bombs on factories and the station at Pirmasens, in Germany. Hite were obtained near the station, gasworks and factories, where a large fire was caused. All our machines returned.

LONDON, February 22nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—We bombed yesterday an aerodrome north of Douai, a large dump at Courtrai and a railway station south-east of Douai. There is continuous air fighting. We brought down eleven and drove down six enemy machines. Two of our machines are missing.

We bombed Thionville and Treves last night at a low altitude with good results. Five bursts of flame were observed at Treves station, which set fire to three other buildings. Bursts of flame were observed at Thionville railway station and gas works where there is a large fire. One of our machines is missing.

We dropped a ton of explosives on Treves in a daylight raid to-day. Eleven bursts were observed at the railway station, and six on neighbouring buildings.

We repeatedly drove off hostile scouts. The anti-aircraft guns fired considerably. One of our machines did not return.

FRENCH FRONT.

GERMAN LINES PENETRATED ON A WIDE FRONT.

PARIS, February 21st.

A communiqué states:—We repulsed a raid at Four de Paris, inflicting appreciable enemy losses.

Our detachments north of Bures and east of Moncel in Lorraine deeply penetrated the German lines on a wide front.

The operation was brilliantly carried out and a number of prisoners taken, which as at present counted exceeds 450.

Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down on the 18th instant, others falling seriously into our lines.

A BATCH OF PRISONERS.

PARIS, February 21st.
A communiqué states:—We took 625 prisoners, including 11 officers, in yesterday's operations in Lorraine.

FIGHTING IN VERDUN AREA.

PARIS, February 20th.
A communiqué states:—Our fire drove back raiders in the Verdun sector. There was violent artillery struggle in Champagne and the Vosges.

STOUT RESISTANCE BY BELGIANS.

LONDON, February 22nd.
A Belgian communiqué states:—After a violent bombardment enemy detachments attacked our advanced posts in the region of Kloostermolen.

The enemy failed to reach our lines.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

PARIS, February 22nd.
A communiqué states:—There was fairly great artillery activity at Champagne and on the right bank of the Meuse from February 16th to 18th. We brought down 16 enemy machines. The railway stations at Mats Ablons, Forbach and Bendorf were bombed, and also the village of Ensisheim, where a big fire broke out.

Naval Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN MISSING.

PARIS, February 21st.

The transport *Dives* was torpedoed on 1st instant on her voyage to Bougie from Marseilles with an escorted convoy.

No submarine was sighted. There were 339 passengers, including 301 troops and 55 crew. One hundred and ten are missing.

RECENT RAID IN THE CHANNEl.

QUESTION RAISED IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, February 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lynch asked regarding the recent German raid in the Channel.

Mr. Macnamara replied that the answer would involve a detailed account of our dispositions, which it was not desirable to give. The contention that German raiders and submarines could operate successfully in the Channel and in the Straits of Dover was entirely unjustified by facts. Obviously, no matter how completely we controlled the sea, we could not always prevent such attacks in a dark night.

The Admiralty had every reason to be satisfied with the results achieved in recent weeks by the Admiral Commanding Dover.

The Near East.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PALESTINE OPERATIONS.

FURTHER PROGRESS ON AN EXTENSIVE FRONT.

LONDON, February 21st.

A Palestine official message says:—Our advance eastward of Jerusalem was resumed yesterday. Despite heavy rain, storms, difficult country and the enemy's obstinate resistance, we progressed 3 miles on a front of 8 miles to within 4 miles of Jericho. Simultaneously, we advanced a mile on a front of four miles westward of Jerusalem on the Nablus road.

The air service co-operated and bombed camps and depots 10 miles east and north-east of Jericho.

Our losses on Tuesday were very slight. Yesterday's losses are as yet not reported.

The operations continue.

OBJECTIVES SECURED ON EXTENDED FRONT.

LONDON, February 20th.
An official message from Palestine states:—We attacked yesterday morning eastward of Jerusalem on a fifteen mile frontage and secured all our objectives by evening to an average depth of two miles.

Italian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH CO-OPERATION IN ITALY.

58 HOSTILE AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

LONDON, February 22nd.

A British official report states:—During the past week we carried out successful raids across the Piave, taking some prisoners.

Our aeroplanes made several successful bombing raids, and also destroyed a dirigible shed.

Since we arrived in Italy we destroyed 58 hostile aeroplanes and drove down many others.

We lost eight machines.

AVIATION.

LONDON, February 20th.

An Italian official message states:—British aeroplanes effectively bombed German aerodromes, destroying an airship shed.

Our aeroplanes dropped two tons of bombs on an aviation camp at La Comina, causing a large fire. All our machines returned.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

GENERAL IVANOFF MORTALLY WOUNDED.

PETROGRAD, February 20th.
General Ivanoff, ex-Commander of the south-western Front, has been mortally wounded in the fighting at Kiev.

The Metropolitan of Kiev has been murdered in his monastery by robbers.

GERMANS IN ESTHONIA.

LONDON, February 20th.

A wireless German official report states:—We entered Esthonia and passed through Werthen.

A German official message states:—We advanced 20 kilometres astride the Biga-Petrograd railway.

We advanced on wide sectors between Dvinsk and Luck and are now marching on Rovno.

We took 2,500 prisoners, 100 guns and much rolling stock.

BIG BOOTY TAKEN BY ENEMY.

LONDON, February 21st.

A wireless German official message says:—We occupied Leal in Esthonia, reached Pernigal and Lemsal on the Riga Gulf, traversed Wenden, approaching Wolmar between Dvinsk and Pisk, and pressed eastward of Linstingen.

It also reports the occupation of important railway and road junctions.

Continuing, the message says:—At Rovno we cleared off the enemy. Our prisoners included a General, 425 officers, 8,700 men. Our booty consisted of 1,453 guns, 4,500 motor-cars, and 1,000 railway carriages, many of them laden with food.

THE FUTURE OF POLAND.

ZURICH, February 21st.

A message from Lemberg says the discontent of the Poles has been aggravated by the appointment of General Boehmer-Molles as the Chief of Staff of General Dandoff, Governor of Galicia, replacing the civilian, Count Huyn.

A semi-official Berlin statement declares that no decisions have yet been taken regarding the future of Poland, whose fate depends on the attitude of the Poles to Germany and Austria-Hungary.

LENIN'S ROLE IN RUSSIA'S PEACE.

PETERSBURG, February 21st.

It transpires that Lenin, who was the chief advocate for accepting the German demands, declared that it was necessary to sign the peace in order to have a revolution, and the Soviet authorities and five Bolshevik Commissioners voted its acceptance, four voting against.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ABANDONING POSTS.

PETERSBURG, February 21st.
Russian troops are reported to be abandoning their posts.

GENERAL MURDERED.

General Yanuskevitch, ex-Chief of Staff, has been murdered by the Red Guards in the train in which they were being brought down to Petrograd for imprisonment.

CENTRAL POWERS AND ROUMANIA.

ROUMANIA'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, February 22nd.
A telegram from Vienna says that the Rumanian Government has expressed a desire to enter into preliminary peace discussions with representatives of the Central Powers.

Consequently Count Czernin and others will shortly be leaving for Rumania.

The telegram adds that in competent quarters there is an opinion that Rumania is not yet ripe for peace. She is still entertaining far-reaching aspirations, and appears to be determined to continue fighting if negotiations do not satisfy these aspirations.

THE DESTINY OF CROEM REGION.

BASIS, February 20th.

A telegram from Vienna states that in the Lower House of the Reichsrath, the Premier Dr. Seidler, announced that the representatives of the Ukrainian and of the Austrian Governments have signed an agreement, complementary to the Ukrainian Peace Treaty, stating that the Ukrainian Peace Treaty would not be added to Ukraine and providing for the appointment of a mixed commission to decide the destiny of racial principles, with due regard to the wishes of the population.

The announcement was warmly applauded.

Dr. Seidler stated that Germany was resolved to march further into Esthonia and Livonia in order to help her nationals there.

Twenty thousand war prisoners have already arrived on the frontier.

The telegram continues that it was hoped the war prisoners would soon be sent back to Austria-Hungary, while the fairly large number of prisoners in Ukraine would likewise be speedily returned.

MINISTER OF JEWISH AFFAIRS IN UKRAINE.

AMSTERDAM, February 20th.
A telegram from Warsaw states that Mr. Moses Silberg has been appointed Minister of Jewish Affairs in Ukraine.

GERMANY'S REASON FOR PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, February 20th.

The Reichstag discussed the Ukraine Treaty. Baron Kuelmann declared that M. Trotsky's attitude at Brest-Litovsk was unprecedented in history.

The Conservative, National Liberal and Centre Parties generally approved the Treaty. The Poles and Independent Socialists protested.

Baron Kuelmann confessed that the question of securing supplies was the chief reason why peace with Ukraine was essential. The fact that the Bolsheviks were throwing big forces into Ukraine showed that there were supplies there.

RUSSIAN OFFER OF PEACE.

LONDON, February 20th.

A Russian official message states that Germany has acknowledged receipt of Russia's peace offer.

AMSTERDAM, February 20th.
In the Reichstag Baron Kuelmann announced the Russian Peace offer amid cheers from all parts of the House.

Baron Kuelmann, however, warned the House against believing peace with Russia to be certain. Peace would only be certain when the treaty was signed.

AUSTRO-RUSSIAN FRONTIER RESTORED.

LONDON, February 20th.

An official announcement made at Vienna states that, in accordance with the provisions of the Ukraine Peace Treaty, the Austro-Russian pre-war frontier is now completely restored.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

PARIS, February 20th.

It is pointed out that the Bolshevik capitulation accentuates the danger of German expansion in the Far East. The *Echo de Paris* says that Japan can now play an important part if the Entente permits.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, February 20th.

The War Secretary in his weekly review, points out that Germany and her Allies are apparently ready for an offensive in the West, where the bulk of the German forces are now assembled.

Advises received show that the German Staff hopes by massing large number of "Shock" battalions, who have been intensively trained, to deliver a crushing blow, but many of these units are wholly untrained to Western warfare.

The War Secretary emphasises that far greater obstacles will be encountered than when the Germans broke through Russia and Italy. Both these breaks were achieved only after the morale of the troops was undermined.

An important body of German cavalry in the vicinity of Riga leads to the belief that the Germans may advance on Petrograd.

The Russian contingents are evacuating the Armenian centres south of the Black Sea.

Trochinski will probably fall into Turkish hands.

Large contingents of Arabs are joining the Sherik of Mecca, who is co-operating with the British.

NATIONAL WAR EXPENDITURE.

OVER SIX MILLIONS DAILY.

LONDON, February 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the daily average National expenditure for the four weeks ending the 16th inst. was £6,384,000.

ARMY PURCHASES LAST YEAR.

LONDON, February 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson mentioned that the following Army purchases were made last year:—

Manufactures, £270,000,000, including 238,000,000 for the Allies; raw material, £112,000; wool £28,000,000; preserved meat, £12,000,000.

THE CHARGE AGAINST "MORNING POST."

EDITOR AND COL. REPINGTON FINED.

LONDON, February 21st.

Colonel Repington and Mr. Gwynne, the Editor of the *Morning Post*, have been fined £100 each, for contravening the Defence of the Realm Regulations by publishing a prohibited article on the Versailles Council.

BRITISH CAPTURES LAST YEAR.

BIG HAUL OF GUNS.

LONDON, February 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson said our captures last year included 188 heavy howitzers, 63 heavy guns, 437 field-guns, 1,600 trench-mortars and nearly 3,000 machine-guns.

FAMOUS FRENCH AVIATORS' ESCAPE FROM GERMANY.

FLEW OVER BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, February 22nd.

The famous French aviators, Mmes. Gerny and Marchal, who flew over Berlin last year and fell near the Russian lines, have now escaped from Germany and have arrived in Holland.

APPEAL TO BUY WAR BONDS.

LONDON, February 21st.

Mr. Bonar Law, appealing to the public to buy War Bonds, says:—At this moment it is more imperative than ever that we at home should do our part and support the Great Cause for which those that are fighting and suffering.

AVAILABLE ALLIED SHIPPING.

LONDON, February 20th.

An Associated Press message from Washington announces that the low point of available Allied shipping has been passed. A fortnight earlier than expected. The officials are now confident that in future the available shipping will steadily increase.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, February 20th.

BRITISH.

The Admiralty announces that the shipping returns for the week ending February 16th, show:—

Arrivals	2,322
Departures	2,393
Vessels sunk (over 1,000 tons)	12
Vessels sunk (under 1,000 tons)	3
Fishing vessels sunk	1
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked	8

FRENCH.

PARIS, February 20th.

The shipping returns for the week ending February 16th, show:—

Arrivals	919
Departures	876
Vessels sunk	0
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked	3

ITALIAN.

ROME, February 20th.

The shipping returns for the week ending February 16th, show only two steamers sunk.

SPEECH BY ADMIRAL VISCOUNT JELICOE.

GERMANS FEAR BRITISH DESTROYERS.

LONDON, February 20th.

Speaking at the Aldwych Club, Admiral Viscount Jellicoe emphasised that destroyers were a great antidote for submarines. The German feared the British destroyers more than anything in the world. As regards surface fighting we had dragged the tail of our coat across the Heligoland Bight often enough, but the enemy had not taken the invitation. When the war broke out 500 German ships were in foreign ports and only 150 returned to Germany. Around the British Isles there were a thousand ships, targets for submarines, but never a target for ours.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

LONDON, February 20th.

In the House of Commons, Sir L. Chichester-Murray stated that last year, 200 British built merchantmen, of 1,600 tons and upwards, of an aggregate tonnage of 1,067,000, were completed, while the net loss of such vessels was 593.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S POSITION.

LONDON, February 20th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon said that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig retained absolute control of his troops, although certain reserves would be at the disposal of the Versailles Council to meet any point of danger.

THE VERSAILLES COUNCIL.

LONDON, February 22nd.

The report is confirmed that General Sir Henry Rawlinson will succeed Gen. Sir Henry Wilson on the Versailles Council.

OFFICIAL SUMMER.

LONDON, February 20th.

In the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. Sir G. Cave, K.C., the Home Secretary, announced that Summer-time would begin on March 24, and end on August 25.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, February 20th.

Mr. Bonar Law stated in the House of Commons that it was much too soon to conclude that the Irish Convention would be without result.

GERMAN SUBJECTS IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, February 20th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macpherson announced that arrangements would shortly be made for the removal of all German subjects from German East Africa. (Cheers.)

ROYAL INITIATION IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, February 20th.

The Prince of Wales took the oath and sat as a Peer of the Realm in the House of Lords this afternoon.

Her Majesty the Queen was an interested spectator of the ceremony, which was the same as followed for the introduction of other Peers, except at the conclusion he took a seat on a chair reserved for him for ceremonial occasions on the right of the throne. During the business of the House the Prince was wearing a Captain's uniform of the Grenadier Guards. When he entered the Chamber he took a seat on the front of the cross-benches next to Lord Dunsley.

JAPAN'S AMBASSADOR TO U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, February 22nd.

Baron Ishii has been appointed Japanese Ambassador to the United States in succession to Baron Sato.

A.S.E. AND MAN-POWER.

LONDON, February 20th.

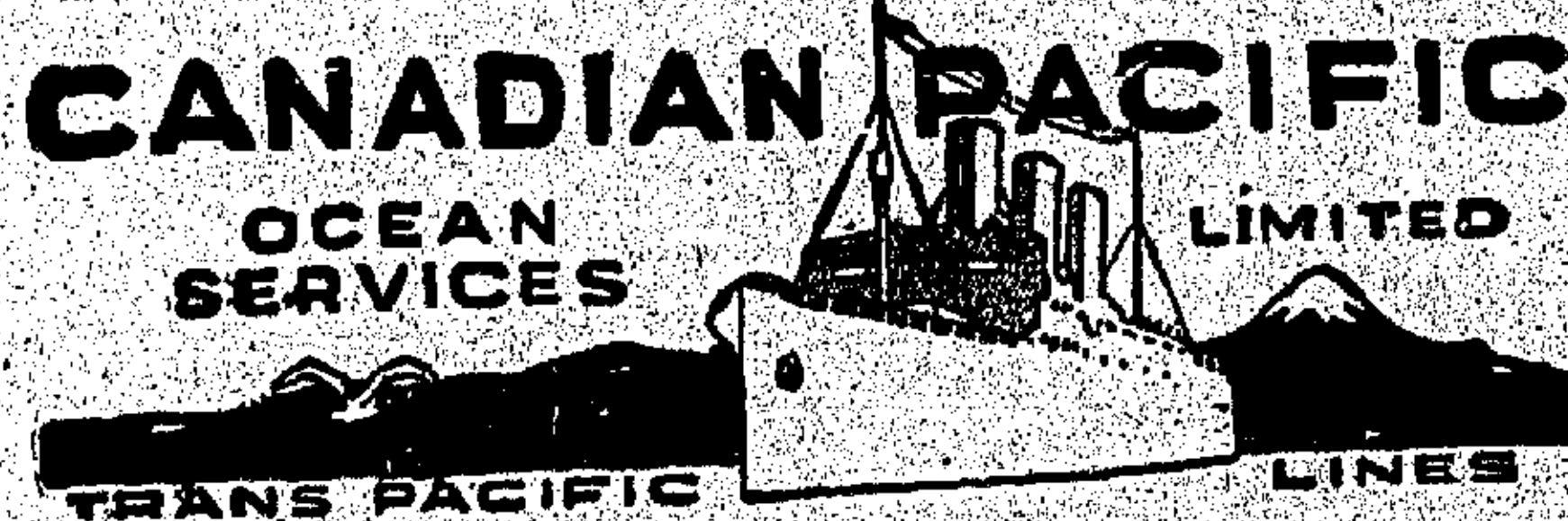
Despite the result of the Engineers' ballot, further negotiation is probable. Moreover, the result does not necessarily mean that the engineers will strike.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

TIENSIN "CHIPSHING" Thu., 28th Feb., D'light.
HAIPHONG "TAKSANG" Thurs., 28th Feb., 7 a.m.
MANILA "YUENSANG" Friday, 1st Mar., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI "WINGSANG" Sat., 2nd March, D'light.
MANILA "LOONGSANG" Fri., 8th March, 3 p.m.

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Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at
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This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai,
sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through
tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through
Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained to Manila by vessels with good passenger
accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at
Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a
steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and
Labud Data.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hong-
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BOEROE	JAVA	6th Mar.	12th Mar.	KOBE
TJITABOEM	JAVA	8th Mar.	14th Mar.	AMOY & SHANGHAI

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MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI
Subject to Change Without Notice.

SS. "TJITSONDARI" ... 6th March.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and
carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Ports in the United
States of America and Canada.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Yokohama Building
Managing Agents

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD"

JOINT SERVICE

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO

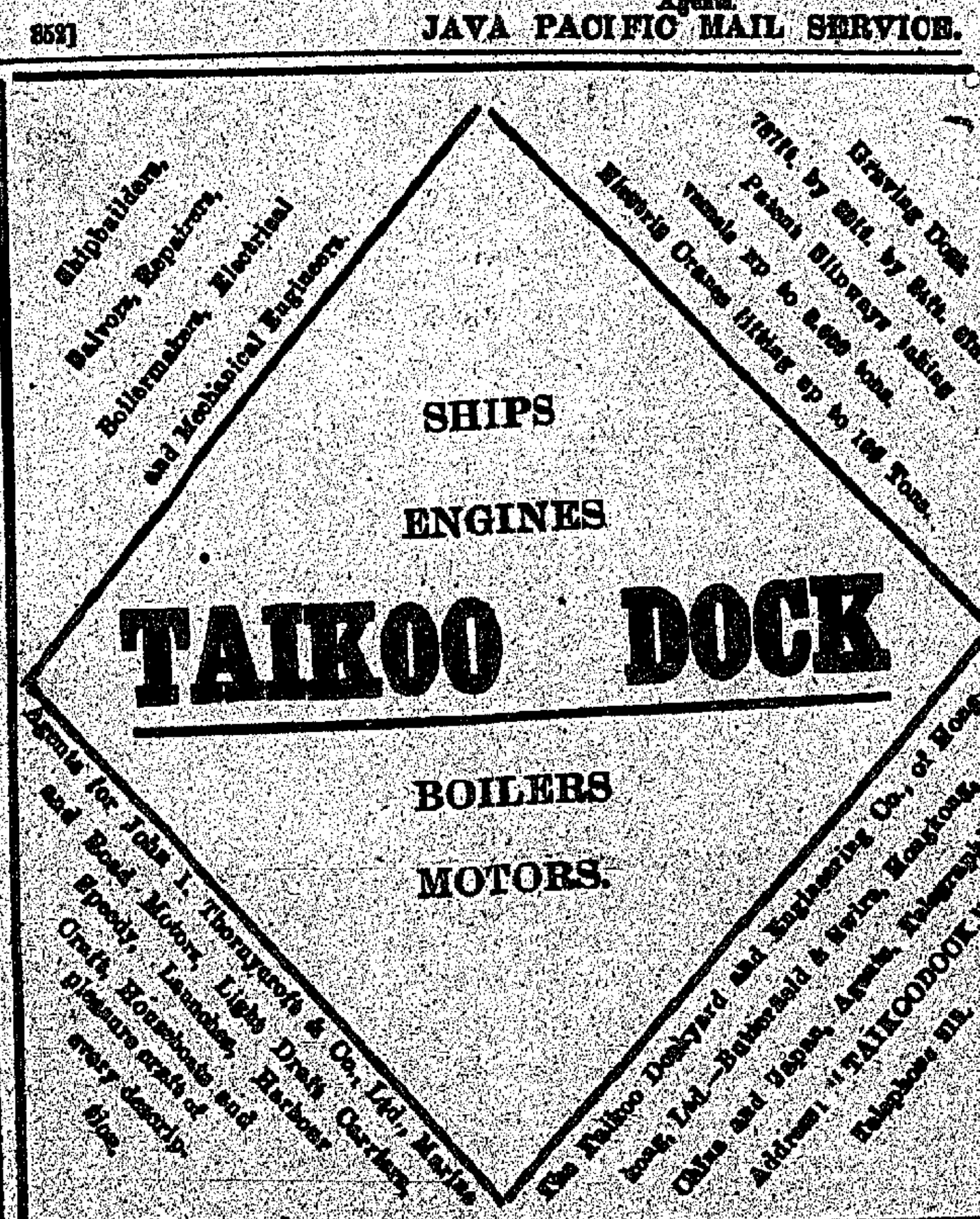
Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU
Steamers

To SAN FRANCISCO.

"PRINSES JULIANA" ... 14,000 ... 8th Mar.
"WILIS" ... 8,000 ... 20th Mar.
"REMBRANDT" ... 10,000 ... 2nd Apr.
To SINGAPORE and JAVA.

"GOENTOE" ... 10,000 ... 27th Feb.
"RINDJANI" ... 8,000 ... 27th Mar.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class
Saloon Passengers.
For further particulars please apply to
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents,
JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.



THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BARRISTERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and landed at lowest rates.
COOK'S "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and
Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
Telephone address "COUPON".
THOS. COOK & SON,
Hongkong Hotel Building, corner of Pedder Street
and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA,
Chief Office, LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT! 9.15 TO-NIGHT!

Location:—CAUSEWAY BAY,

Behind The French Convent Block of Buildings.

RETURN OF THE POPULAR FAVOURITES.

HIGGER, BETTER, BRIGHTER THAN EVER

HARMSTON'S

The Apex, The Crux, The Acme, The Alpha and Omega
of all that Stand for Perfection in the Circus World.

See our Beautiful Arab Stallions and Performing Ponies.

OUR MENAGERIE CONSISTS OF

ELEPHANTS, LIONS, TIGERS, BEARS, LEOPARDS, HYENAS, EMU, ZEBRA,
WALABEE, BABOONS, MONKEYS, DOGS, ETC.

MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS

Doors Open 3 p.m.

Commence 4 p.m.

When Children are admitted all Half Price to all parts of the Circus.

Notes:—Special Trains leave before and after the Night Performances to
within two minutes' walk of the Circus Tent.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box Six Seats ... \$15.00 Second Chairs ... \$1.50
Single Seat, Box ... 3.00 Stalls ... 1.00
First Chairs ... 2.00 Gallery ... 50 cts.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half-Price to the \$1 and \$1.50 seats.

BOOKING AT ROBINSON PIANO CO., DAILY.

W. HARMSTON, Proprietor. C. M. BRUCE, Band Master. R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents. [1889]

GRAND HOTEL, GRAND ANNEX, GRAND STRAND.

SEASON
1918

TSINGTAU

Commencing

MAY 15th.

T. NAGAO, General Manager. [1889]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

THE "SUNSHINE" BELT

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

SS. "EQUADOR" ... Feb. 27th.
SS. "COLOMBIA" ... Mar. 27th.
SS. "VENEZUELA" ... Apr. 24th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric
Fans and Electric Lighting, ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms
(all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be
surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOTE KISS, KAMBA and the CANADIAN
PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road
Telephone 141.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VANCOUVER & SEATTLE.

For freight and further parti-
culars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.

Tel. 216. Sub. Ex. 28.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 14th, at 12.10.—Telegraphic
returns from the majority of stations are
lacking this morning; no weather map will be
issued, and no summary of pressure conditions
can be given.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st
January, 0.03 inches, against an average of
2.53 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong to Gay Road ... (N.E. winds,
fresh to strong).

Victoria Harbour ... (The same as
No. 1).

South Coast of China between ... (The same as
No. 1).

South Coast of China between ... (The same as
No. 1).

South Coast of China between ... (The same as
No. 1).

South Coast of China between ... (The same as
No. 1).

South Coast of China between ... (The same as
No. 1).

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

KLEEFMAN & ECKENALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

or to RHEISS & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

AMOY & SHANGHAI "SUIYANG" On 26th Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI "INKIANG" On 2nd Feb. 3 P.M.
TIENSIN "KUEICHOW" On 1st Mar. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SUNNING" On 5th Mar. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE 38

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST FORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent catering.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"SAITAN" ... Capt. E. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 26th Feb. at Noon.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 1st Mar. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Arrive at	Leave Hong Kong	Arrive at
to	from	from	to	from
Colombo	Room	St. Pauli, Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hong Kong about

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES, if sailing about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is Temporarily Suspended.			

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Goods to be examined at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Fritches, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	12,500 tons	2nd March 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	12,500 tons	15th " 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	6,000 tons	16th " 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	12,500 tons	20th April 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	8,000 tons	6th March
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. * Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU" each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1st FUSHIMI MARU ... Wed. 18th March, 11 A.M.
2nd KASHIMA MARU ... Sat. 23rd March, 1 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MOBI, Manager.

Telephone 222 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT. 8th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI. 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000	TUES. 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES. 16th Apr.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	SAT. 27th Apr.
PERIA MARU	8,000	FRI. 10th May

The S.S. "Nippon Maru" and S.S. "Peria Maru" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Port Said, Marseilles.

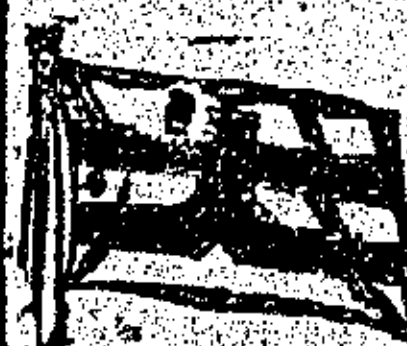
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.
(TRANS-PACIFIC).

"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 4th Mar. at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 14th Mar. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"OSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 28th Feb. at 8 A.M.
"KAIJU MARU" ... SUNDAY, 3rd Mar. at 10 A.M.
"JOSEI MARU" ... MONDAY, 11th Mar. at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF near the Harbour Office, and will be alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

S.S. "CHINA"

Leave HONGKONG FOR

FRANCISCO

via MANILA, YOKOHAMA AND

SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 10, 1918.

1st CLASS PASSENGERS

MINIATE RAVER.

For further information apply to

Agents

